

REGA MACHINE OIL

is a very heavy, viscous oil and is especially compounded for use on shaftings and general machinery. It is far superior to any machine oil that we have ever seen in this district, and we can recommend it very highly for use on slow speed engines and general farm machinery. Orders can be filled for barrels, half barrels or small quantities.

"The most liberally managed Hardware in the West."

SMITH & GAETZ.
The Hardware People.



REGINA

¶ The skilled labor essential to the production of a good timepiece is so expensive that some manufacturers do not use much of it.

¶ REGINA WATCHES are made by the most skillful mechanics in the world.

¶ That's why the man with a REGINA is so sure of his time.

HUMBER, WATCHMAKER,
SOLE AGENT.

R. C. BRUMPTON'S
BIG HANDY STORE TALK.
PHONE 17.

A Seasonable Offering

60 Pairs of

Boys' Shoes,

Sizes 11 to 5,

Clearing out at \$1.25 per Pair !!!

These lines have been selling regularly at from \$1.50 to \$2.25. We will give the SCHOOL-BOYS a chance at them for \$1.25. Remember only 5 dozen pairs on sale.

New and Exclusive Dress Goods

Now on Exhibition.

Get a first choice.

R. C. Brumpton.

The Public Meeting. THE TELEPHONE QUESTION THRESHED OUT.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The public meeting called by the Mayor, at the request of a large number of citizens, in the Lyric Theatre, Friday evening last, was attended by only a fair number of citizens.

Mayor Bottorill opened proceedings by stating that the meeting had been called at the request of citizens to discuss the advisability of asking the government to install a system of government phones in Red Deer. He asked the meeting to appoint a chairman. Mayor Bottorill was accordingly appointed chairman.

P. Pidgeon and W. Piper, ratepayers who have been active in circulating the platform, were asked to the platform and made short addresses. W. E. Payne was then asked to address the meeting. He started out by stating he desired to make a correction. He was down as a shareholder of the Western General Co., but he was not. He was acting for a client some years ago, but two years ago the shares had been transferred to other parties, and he had no shares in the company, although he understood his name appeared on the books of the company. He remembered the great flourish made in favor of the Western General when they started up. He then spoke for the company, as they said they could make money out of house phones at \$10 and business phones at \$25, and it was claimed to be an outrage for the Bell Co. to charge \$20 for business phones, and the Bell Co. were obliged to leave town. If \$30 was exorbitant for the Bell Co. to charge then it was more exorbitant for the Western General to charge \$35. The government rate is \$18 and \$28 for 100 to 200 phones, and this should be our rate. Then the Western General rates to Evansville at \$40, while the government charges 25c. for a like distance to Pine Lake. The government charged 15c. to Gull Lake, while the Western General charged 25c. to Sylvan Lake. He claimed that we should have a government phone service west, as Innisfail and Lacombe were stretching out to all the little towns west and would soon be doing all the phone business at the charges of the Western General were so much higher the farmers would not use the system. He understood the government had made an offer for the Western General system, but the company asked several times more than the government thought the system was worth. He understood the city of Winnipeg only paid \$25 for their phones. He did not think we should be charged \$35 for business phones where there were only about 165 phones in the town.

The chairman said in Lacombe resident phones were \$15 and business phones \$20. H. H. Gaetz was called and said it was clearly shown government rates were cheaper than town rates. We were, therefore, justified in asking the government to put in a system. He could find no fault with the service. If the company would give us a rate as low as the lowest he would have no kick coming. The company asked permission to increase their rates from the Council, but were refused. They appealed to arbitration and they were allowed highest rates. He would not criticize the decision of the arbitrators. Our rates are higher than Calgary because it costs much more to run a large system of several thousand phones. We might ask the company to reduce the phones as low as the lowest government phones, and if they refused, to ask the government to install a system. This he contended was absolutely fair. The Western General can only expect to be treated similar to the way they themselves treated the Bell Co.

Dr. Collison spoke of the way the Bell Co. was crowded out by the low rate offered by the Western General Co. of \$10. He did not think the citizens desired to injure the Western General, but they only wanted fair play, as they at one time said a \$10 phone for residences was a good paying proposition; now they want to hold us up for \$23. If these exorbitant rates were kept up we should ask the government to install a system.

Councillor McKee had out his phone out, he said, because he would not pay \$23. He did not believe in being held up. If the phones were cheap enough he would not hesitate to use it. E. Michener did not wish to find fault, but the jump from \$10 to \$23 for house phones was altogether too much, and he contended a lower rate should be given. According to other towns we are too high. The government rate is \$18 for house phones when the number is between 100 and 300. This should be Red Deer's rate. The people of the west country want more phone service, but they will not pay the high rate charged by the Western General and have asked the government to give them a government rural service. He considered that the Western General made a grave mistake in placing the highest possible rate on their phones; it was virtually a hold-up.

J. Carlyle Moore made a few remarks. He said the Western General Company were not invited to this meeting or notified in any way. He was asked by Mr. Gaetz to attend, but only came as a private citizen and would not speak for the company. He thought the remarks of H. H. Gaetz very fair, but others made statements that were not true. He said the company had been giving such a low rate that it would take four years at the present rate to even up with the rate charged at present by the government.

The chairman said the petition did not mention the Western General Co. and he did not think he was called on to invite them. With regard to rates, the company said they could operate the system and make money at \$10 for house phones and \$25 for business. If that is so, then their present rate of a hundred and thirty per cent. increase is an outrage. If on the other hand they made the statement that they could run the system on a low rate simply to freeze out the Bell system, then they are not deserving of sympathy neither.

F. W. Galbraith said the arbitrators gave the Western General a rate of \$18, the same as the government, and \$5 extra for their central energy system. P. Pidgeon pointed out that the central energy system was only necessary when 500 phones or over were used, and such an expensive system was not necessary here where less than 200 phones were in use. If the company squandered their money foolishly it was no reason why the people should have to pay for it.

H. H. Gaetz, W. E. Payne and E. Michener were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and they brought in the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting without any opposition:

RESOLVED, that we the ratepayers of the Town of Red Deer in a public meeting assembled on August 20th, 1909, do hereby pray the Council of the said Town to demand from the Western General Electric Co. a reduction of their telephone rates within the said Town so that they shall approximate but not exceed the lowest charges made in any part

of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan for a like efficient service under similar conditions in accordance with the terms of the contract existing between the said Company and the Town.

AND IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED, that should the said Company fail to meet the demand of the Council in the matter that we appoint a Committee to solicit subscription for Government telephones, and to circulate a petition which shall be presented to the Government to install a Government Telephone System in the Town.

AND THAT the said committee shall be comprised of R. C. Brumpton, R. B. Welliver and P. Pidgeon.

THAT WHEREAS, the system of phones owned by the Western General Electric Company does not give efficient and satisfactory services to the rural district west of Red Deer.

AND WHEREAS, the prices charged by the said Company are greatly in excess of the Government rates.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the citizens of the Town of Red Deer in Public Meeting assembled this 20th day of August, 1909, do hereby appoint a committee consisting of R. C. Brumpton, R. B. Welliver and P. Pidgeon to circulate a petition praying the Government to install a system of rural phones in the district west of Red Deer. The meeting then adjourned.

The Stand Pipe Question.

Who is it that advocates a stand pipe as a far better proposition than a duplicate pump, the public would like to know him? This question has been pretty well threshed out in the Council the past year or so, and so far as we can understand the proposition is this: Shall the ratepayers pay \$4000 to get a duplicate pump which would give satisfactory service this way, or to spend \$12000 (not \$8000) and get the same results? It may be in future, when we get control of our own water works, a better proposition to put in the stand pipe, but at the present time when the company is getting 60 per cent. of our water rates and \$50 per year per hydrant, why should the ratepayers be asked to pay an additional \$8000 and the only end in view is to allow the company to save pumping for at least 20 hours a day, which means that much more profit to them, not only in the saving of the steam consumption, but in the running of the pump at its highest efficiency. If the company would rebate say two-thirds (allowing a proportion for the up keep) of the above mentioned rates, the stand pipe scheme would perhaps then bear further consideration, but as it is we would be spending \$8000 and getting no return for it.

Eckville.

The timber for the bridge over the Horseguard, a little south of here, has arrived.

H. Frans & Co. have purchased an up-to-date threshing outfit.

Mr. Edwards is due to preach here next Sunday at eleven. The post office authorities are considering a direct mail service between Red Deer and Leslieville, via Sylvan Lake and Eckville. This would be a great improvement on the present route.

STOCK-TAKING SALE

Opens at "The Shrine of Fashion"

Friday, Aug. 20.

WATCH FOR THE BIG SIGN.

L. M. GAETZ, The Shrine of Fashion.

Ames Holden's, Amherst and Queen Quality Shoes

Schooldays! Schooldays!
Prepare for School.

As the time draws near for the opening of school, every mother will have an anxious time outfitting the children after the two months of holidays.

Mothers can save time and worry by calling at our store and supplying their needs.

- Boys' Clothing, sizes 22 to 33, From 2.50 to 6.00
- " Pants, double seat and knee, .65 to 1.50
- " Caps and Hats, .20 to 1.00
- " Stockings, "Hercules" Brand, none stronger, 20 to 35
- " Sweaters, all colors, .50 to 1.50
- " Sweater Coats, all colors, .50 to 1.50
- " Shorts and Waists, .50 to 1.50
- " Shoes, in "Amherst" & "Ames Holden" quality, no better shoe made, and at prices that cannot be equalled.
- Girls' Stockings, 2-1 ribbed, 20 to 35
- " Shoes in "Amherst" and "Ames Holden" make.
- " White Lawn Waists, Peter Pan Collar.
- " Golfers in all colors.

Come and see what we are offering, no trouble to show our goods, and we have had early shipment of these goods to save you worry

GAETZ & GAETZ.
GENERAL MERCHANTS - RED DEER.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$10,000,000.00
Capital paid up - 5,000,000.00
Reserve - 5,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: - TORONTO.

Branches throughout the Dominion of Canada.
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the world.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received of \$1.00 and upwards and interest allowed at current rate from date of deposit.

FARMERS' NOTES DISCOUNTED.
Red Deer Branch:
H. W. WRIGHT, MANAGER.

Bargains in GUNS & AMMUNITION

A BIG STOCK OF

Peter's celebrated American Shells

ALWAYS ON HAND

AT

F. H. TALLMAN'S,
The Range and Stove Man.

Several Real Estate purchases have taken place since last issue.

HERE IS A CHANCE FOR ANOTHER GOOD INVESTMENT IN FARM PROPERTY:

170 acres on the Red Deer river, fifteen miles east of Red Deer; partly improved; only \$1,200.00.

See us for particulars. This is ahead of home-
steading.

HILLCREST LOTS ARE GOING!

Now is your chance to buy a home site in the finest residential part of town for half price.

Michener, Carscallen & Co'y,
FINANCIAL BROKERS.

A pure, wholesome, reliable Grape Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

The cream of tartar used in Dr. Price's Baking Powder is in the exact form and composition in which it occurs in the luscious, healthful grape.

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food

No Alum

No lime Phosphate

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

THE NEWS.

Published Every Wednesday from the Office of The News Publishing Co., Red Deer, Alberta

JNO. A. CARSWELL, Editor.

Yearly Subscription \$1.00 in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Permanent commercial advertising rates on application. Transient advertising such as Lost, Found, For Sale, Strayed, Etc., not exceeding one line 10 cents for first insertion and 25 cents per insertion thereafter. All Legal Advertising, Notices of Meetings, Tenders, Etc., 10 cents per line for first insertion and 8 cents per line for each additional insertion. Reading Notice 10 cents per line. Professional Cards \$10.00 per year. If taken by the month \$1.00 per month.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1909.

THE TELEPHONE QUESTION.

The public meeting Friday night to discuss telephones should make the Western General ponder deeply and act promptly if they wish to retain the confidence of the business people of Red Deer. It was evident to the ordinary observer that there was a deep undercurrent of resentment against the company for the recent increase of rates. It was shown clearly that the increase was exorbitant, and the people as a whole will not stand for the hold-up. The Council may not and probably will not kick at the decision of the board of arbitration which gave the Western General the increased rates, but the citizens at large are not obliged to stand the high rates, and many of them have out their phones as a protest. The Western General people claim they can stand this, because even if half the phones are cut out they will be receiving a greater revenue out of the balance than formerly, as the rate is increased one hundred and thirty per cent, but the company overlook the fact that the business firms want all the people to have phones, otherwise they have no use for the system. Then again every citizen cutting out his phone as a protest becomes an open enemy of the company because he feels he has been treated unjustly, and in a small community like Red Deer such opposition becomes irresistible. The citizens would have been satisfied with a small increase of rates, but more than doubling them has killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, and now the company must either reduce the rates or the government will be petitioned to install a system in town.

A FROST.

The demonstration to Hon. Sydney Fisher last Tuesday was a decided frost. There could not have been more than a hundred and fifty persons present and nearly half of those were ladies. When the Conservatives and outside Liberals were taken from the crowd there was not a good corporal's guard present of Red Deer stalwarts. What was the reason? Was it because the Liberal Association took the matter up instead of asking the Board of Trade, Agricultural

Association, and citizens generally to join in welcoming this prominent gentleman? We think it was. In Calgary, Edmonton, Lacombe and other places the Hon. gentleman was met by Agricultural Societies, Canadian Clubs and the like and drew large crowds. The Liberal Association apparently desired to show they were still a very live corpse. They met with a decided frost.

THE BEEF AND PORK MARKET.

Pat Burns says unless a change takes place soon Alberta will be importing beef and pork. The great cattle man deplors the tendency of the farmer to go into wheat raising to the detriment of the cattle business. The passing of the range for the small farmer makes it more difficult for the beef king to control the situation. But Alberta will not have to import beef for some time as every farmer, in the north country at least, is raising all the stock he can and there is every indication that there will be an increase instead of a decrease in the quantity of cattle raised in Alberta especially when the great north country becomes settled up.

With regard to pork farmers are now raising more hogs and there will soon be a full supply again. But so long as the price of grain keeps up to a good stiff price the price of hogs must be proportionately high. The Toronto Globe in a recent article bearing on the bacon markets in the east remarked:

"For several months past, owing to the scarcity of hogs and the high prices, the cost of bacon in Great Britain has been excessive, while the prices for hog products, both in Canada and in Great Britain, have rushed to a dangerously high level. Yesterday live hogs in Toronto were easier, selling from \$7.60 to 7.85 per cwt. Hogs in Ireland have been costing sixty-three to sixty-five shillings, while choice brands of Irish bacon have sold for seventy-six to seventy-eight shillings. Danish bacon has sold for seventy-four shillings and Canadian bacon for seventy. These excessive prices have reduced consumption by thirty to forty per cent. The apparent important factor in sustaining abnormal prices is the small shipments to Liverpool from United States ports. Wholesale bacon firms in Great Britain are endeavoring to meet the demand by importing

hogs from China. Trial shipments have been received, and have proven so encouraging that it is probable large importations will be made in the near future.

Many Canadian swine-raisers who kept up their supply of bacon hogs, notwithstanding the temporary drop in prices that occurred a year or two ago, have been able recently to take full advantage of the abnormally high prices. They had faith in their convictions, and did not hesitate to contend that large profits would accrue to the men who continued in the business. That they have proved their contention and realized their expectations is evident.

The bacon industry of Canada is one of our important agricultural assets. It cost no inconsiderable effort to gain for Canadian bacon a reputation in the British markets. Our product at one time stood second only to that of Denmark. We should have held our position by producing bacon of the highest quality and by keeping up the supply; but, instead, many thousands of our farmers allowed a temporary decline in prices to drive them out of the business. Now they are rushing into the business with all speed. They will regain in a few months some of their lost ground, but it will cost probably years of time and a large sum of money before the farmers of this country have recovered for their hog products the enviable reputation and assured position in the markets of the motherland they enjoyed a few years ago.

The Constitution and our Lands.

SOMETHING FOR CITIZENS TO PONDER OVER.

The preceding article, it will be remembered, pointed out that the theory of Canadian Confederation is that the provinces own and profit by their public lands. It also recalled the fact that at the start the Imperial Government felt disposed to argue that it should manage the public lands of Canada; and that the Canadians of sixty years ago fought against and overcame that attempt. When Confederation came it was an accepted principle that each colony owned and managed its public domain. Today six of the provinces of Canada have the ownership of any public domain that exists within their boundaries; and Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta alone are kept on an inferior status. Ottawa manages their public lands, for the benefit of the Dominion as a whole.

Soon after Confederation the Dominion acquired the region formerly controlled by the

Milk & Cream.



We are giving our customers the very best to be obtained in these products.

We appreciate the kind words of commendation frequently given us by our customers, and we are sparing no pains to give pure, wholesome and rich milk and cream, and Satisfaction to All.

Try us and you will be satisfied.

MILK - 5c. Quart.
CREAM - 40c. "

Willson & Brown.

THE 17 HORSE RANCHE

Sec. 12-34-24, W. 4th.

Horses of Every Description For Sale.

CUY M. SHAW.

(R. A. MITCHELL, FOREMAN.)

ADDRESS:

HUXLEY, ALBERTA.

Hudson Bay Company—Labrador, New Quebec, New Ontario, Ungava, Keewatin, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. A small portion of this was very hastily erected into the province of Manitoba. The rest was held and administered by the Dominion Government. It became practically a Canadian colony. It was destined to be the seat of the future provinces as the population increased, but for the time being the Territories, to some extent, occupied the position of the same relation that Canada had earlier occupied to the Colonial Office in England. Apart from the fact that this region was allowed to send some members to the Dominion Parliament, it was treated as a colony, the Dominion establishing a subordinate and limited administration from time to time, granting additional powers of self government, but retaining the power of the purse in its own hands. Every year the Dominion Government granted the Territorial Legislature so much money; and, with insignificant additions from local taxation, what the Dominion Government chose to give, was what the Territories had to spend.

Manitoba was made a province in a great hurry, as the result of the first Riel rebellion, at a time when the population was exceedingly small. Probably the result of its immaturity, the Dominion Government, while giving it an amount of the paraphernalia of legislation which excited a good deal of derision at the time, kept the ownership of the land in its own hands. It never has relinquished that ownership, although the provinces have grown from a population of 10,000 to one of something like half a million. And the Manitoba precedent has caused the Dominion Government to withhold the public lands from the two newer provinces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1905 used the old Downing Street argument about these Western lands; the argument which was quoted in the preceding letter. The Territories were acquired for the benefit of all Canada; the people of the new provinces might administer their land if allowed to own them so as to interfere with the immigration service maintained by the Dominion, and so forth. Our forefathers resisted these arguments when urged on behalf of the Mother Country as against Western Canada; our Government applies the very same arguments against Western Canada. The Canadians whose fathers insisted on being trusted by a government across the ocean cannot trust fellow Canadians on the same Continent to manage their own property.

There is another curious point. The area which was acquired from the Hudson Bay Company stretched from the Rocky Mountains to the coast of Labrador. It was bought in one block. Part of it was given to Ontario and Quebec—the ownership of the public domain was at once relinquished to those provinces; part of it was erected into new provinces—and the ownership of the public land was withheld. Ontario and Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, can be trusted not to mismanage their landed estate; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta cannot. We now have two orders of province, the senior and the junior, the superior and the inferior.

In withholding the lands from the provinces the Dominion Government has taken the line of granting the provinces a certain sum of money every year to compensate them for the deprivation. In Saskatchewan and Alberta this compensation will increase as the population grows until it reaches \$1,125,000 a year for each province; there it will stop. Will the ownership of the land, the timber, the coal mines, the precious metals, the oil fields, the fisheries and all the other natural resources of two huge provinces like Saskatchewan and Alberta never be worth more than two million and a quarter? Ontario draws from her public domain a revenue of nearly two millions and a half a year, and probably never will have direct taxation. Quebec draws a heavy revenue from her public domain. Nova Scotia finds the revenue from her coal mines her financial mainstay. British Columbia has realized two millions and a quarter from her timber resources. A marked point about the control of the public domain is the unexpected way in which its value increases. British Columbia in one year saw her revenue from this source increase from half a million to two millions

and a quarter. Ontario had pretty well given up all expectation of becoming a mining province when the discovery of Cobalt threw millions into the provincial treasury. Even with regard to the sale of lands in the West, the Dominion already is beginning to find this a considerable source of revenue. The question whether the sum which the Dominion Government pays

the new provinces by way of compensation is sufficient for their needs, may be left to the individual taxpayer to answer. In short, the present arrangement is a grave infringement of the constitutional promise of Canada. It is upheld by one, and only by one, of the political parties. In 1905 when the constitution of the two new provinces was settled it was moved by Mr. M. pect.

3. McCarthy and seconded by Dr. Schaffner that the public domain be granted to the provinces; the whole Conservative party voted for it and the Liberal party voted it down. Mr. R. L. Borden in 1907 followed this action up with an explicit promise that if returned to power he would place the new provinces on an equality with the older ones in this respect.

YOU ARE DIRECTLY INTERESTED when the investment of your hard earned cash is being considered.

ARE YOU satisfied you are getting the best value for the money invested in the necessities in your home?

LOOK OVER THE OLD SHOES, and consider whether you have had VALUE RECEIVED before you discarded them; whether they died before their time.

There is only one line of Shoes in Our Stock which has not given satisfaction, and this line is being cleared out, although we have had good reports from a few on the same line, showing they are not all faulty. There are only a few pairs left. We will buy back any of these which have not proven satisfactory, and WE STAND BEHIND EVERY PAIR OF SHOES WE SELL, regardless of price.

OUR SHOE STOCK has been DOUBLED, and our prices have been advanced, although there has been a sharp advance in the price of leather. In this case it was not our good judgement, but our good fortune, that protected us. WE BOUGHT BEFORE THE ADVANCE.

The Most Reliable Canadian Manufacturers are represented in our stock.

You are requested to be the JUDGE. All stock is marked in plain figures, and in no case does the price exceed the price asked in Eastern Canada for the same shoe. Many of the lines are stamped by the factory.

You have Our Guarantee with every pair.

THE W. E. LORD CO'Y.

HALL'S

Cash Store Items.

The Business that leads in these days is a business of fertility, where freshness rules in practice. You delight in visits to this store, because there is always something fresh. A store that keeps in closest touch with the times and anticipates the wants of shoppers.

This week we offer:

1,000 Yds. Cotton Cashmeres, 10c Yd.

This lot is comprised of all the wanted colors, such as Browns, Blues, Reds, Creams and Whites. The width is fully 36 inches, and the regular retail price 17c. yd. Our Special Price, 10c. Yd.

Ladies' New Net Waists.

Just at hand this week a big shipment of the newest makes in Ladies' Silk Lined Net Waists. We have Brown, Navy, Green, Rose, Cream and White in prices from \$3.50 up. Don't fail to see these new goods.

Ladies' Underwear.

We are showing many of our Fall and Winter lines, and can give you special values from 25c. up to \$1.25 per garment. We handle the well known "Furber" brand, guaranteed unshrinkable.

Ladies' Belts, 35c.

About 5 dozen Belts in this lot, assorted colors and makes; lines ranging in value up to 75c. Your Choice, 35c. each.

New Dress Goods.

We are making a display of the first shipment of our New Dress Goods, and can show you nice, natty lines from 50c. up to \$1.25. We have, also, The Rat Tail Dress Trimming at 8c. per yard, or 90c. a dozen, in the leading shades.

Millinery Note.

Mr. Hall has gone east this week and, while there, will purchase a line of the newest things in Ladies' and Children's Dress Hats. The low prices for nice, new, natty goods, which have prevailed in our Millinery Department for the past three seasons, will again be in evidence this week. Watch for these new lines when they arrive. They will be the very latest on the market.

Our Shoe Department

Is growing in favor day by day with the people who wish to buy Good, Dependable Goods at Money-Saving Prices. If you haven't tried a pair of Shoes from our store, you've not learned to save as much money as you might be saving.

You'll find very much alive in all that means business—and business that will be YOUR business is what we're going to talk right along. Before the season is over, this column will be eagerly read by folks who take very little stock in advertisements.

C. E. HALL,

Red Deer's Cash Store,

Smith & Gaetz Block.

Stock-Taking Sale.

We take stock twice a year, in February and August, and our principle is to clear out all our superfluous stock while it is seasonable. There are some lines we are heavily stocked on, such as Men's Print and Sateen Shirts, Overalls, Harvest Shoes, Underwear, etc., etc.

REMEMBER This sale is not put on by us to clear off some shopworn goods, or bankrupt stock, that is expensive at HALF PRICE, but it is a sale of seasonable new stock, and OUR GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERY ARTICLE.

DON'T BE MISLED

This is no false alarm, and you can buy during any business hour of the next two weeks, goods marked down in plain figures.

READ THE PRICES BELOW AND SEE IF WE CANNOT SAVE YOU MONEY.

SUITS

All Summer Two Piece Suits, ranging from \$12.00 to 16.00.
Clearing at \$10.00.
25 only 3-piece Suits to clear at 25 per cent off to make room for winter goods. Don't miss this.

SOX

A guaranteed ALL WOOL Sock at Five Pairs for \$1.00
All our stock of Men's Fancy Hosiery worth 65c. per pair, clearing at Three Pairs for 1.00

Boots

The Best Split Harvest Boot in town, Clearing at 1.15
An Oil Grained Blucher, for heavy wear, For 2.75
The Best Medium Box Calf Blucher for any man, 3.00

Overalls

The Famous Pen or Headlight Overall, at 1.25
A Harvester's Overall at 75c.

Shirts

Cotton Shirts 30c.
Flannelette Shirts 50c.
Heavy Print 75c.
Ten dozen of our 1.25 Sateen Shirts Clearing at 75c.
(These Shirts are all reduced at least 33 1/3 %)
A large assortment of Men's Fine Shirts, worth from 1.35 to 2.25, Clearing at 1.00

Shoes

All Ladies' Shoes at 25 per cent discount.

We only mention one-tenth of the Bargains here, because of lack of space.

Come In. Walk In. Run In. Fly In. COME! COME!

L. M. GAETZ,

THE

'Shrine of Fashion.'

THE MOON'S PECULIARITIES.

Interesting Conditions a Visitor From the Earth Would Find.

There are many interesting things about the moon that would appear very peculiar to a visitor from the earth, says Lawrence Hodge. To begin with, the day and night together are about 29 1/2 hours long. There are two weeks. As the moon has no atmosphere, its heat is radiated into space. Therefore, it is the coldest of planets, the temperature never going above zero, and at night being over 200 below. There being no diffused light on account of no atmosphere, when one steps out on the surface of a rock he would immediately become invisible. No sound could possibly be heard on the moon, because of no medium to carry it.

The mass of the moon being so small, the force of gravity is small, and an ordinary step would be over 18 feet. A good baseball player could hit a ball over half a mile with ease. A hundred and fifty-pound man would weigh only 25 pounds on the moon. Only one side of the moon has been seen by people on the earth, as it revolves exactly once when it goes round the earth. Many speculations exist as to the appearance of the other side; but there is no way of obtaining any positive information. On account of what is known as "libration," though, we glimpse four-sevenths of its surface.

The mountains on the moon are found to be much taller than our own, many of them reaching seven miles and over. As the moon is close to us—about 240,000 miles—comparatively small objects can be seen through the telescope and studied with great accuracy. As the moon, the surface is packed with hundreds of dead volcano craters. Nothing moving is ever seen, and the moon is in every sense a dead planet. It is at one time had an atmosphere; but it is all on account of an insufficient attraction of gravity to hold it, combined with the property of the molecules of gas to jump around in rapid vibration.

The necessary velocity for a body on the moon to have in order to jump off and never return is 7,000 feet a second. Molecules in gases according to the latest developments have a great deal higher velocity even than that; so this explains the moon's loss.

Our own earth is losing some of its atmosphere in the same manner. It is one theory of the earth's finish—a loss of all its atmosphere and consequent destruction of life. One proof of this is the absence of hydrogen in the atmosphere. It is the lightest of gases and the most active, and yet, out of all hydrogen set free every day, none is retained in the air. It supposedly goes on account of its lightness, and when it reaches the outside of the air is lost.

The speed necessary for a body on the earth to attain in order to get away from us is about seven miles a second. In scientific books it is called the "Speed of No Return."

His Unlucky Day.
"I tell you what it is," said an old eyesee, "I am firmly convinced that every man has his particular days, for good and bad luck. Monday is my unlucky day. I have been winning it for twenty years, and nothing can shake me in this belief. I never bet on anything, no matter how trivial, or start on any journey on that day. Therefore I make Monday an off day, and do nothing but petting round the house. Even in these little affairs everything goes wrong."

"Take the record of last Monday, a fair average, and be convinced: Smashed finger while railing board on fence. Fell down cellar stairs on coal-scuttle. Fell over wheelbarrow while carrying soap-ladder. Sat down on chair where children had been sucking toffee. Got swindled by pedlar. Got thumb pinched in gate. Dropped smoking-stem on foot. Baby got out in yard and was bitten by strange goat. Tax man called. While dining supper, square yard of ceiling fell on dining-table. Went to bed to escape further disaster. Had nightmare. Thought I was falling from top of Eiffel Tower. Fell out of bed and broke arm. Looked at clock and saw it lacked fifteen minutes of midnight. Lay still till clock struck 12. Was afraid if I moved before Tuesday was ushered in would have broken neck. Yes, indeed," concluded the eyesee, "Monday is my unlucky day, and I approach it with feelings akin to terror."

Passing of the Drum.

Emperor Nicholas has signed an order abolishing the use of drums in the army in time of war which will attest to the fact that the drum has been rapidly passing out of use in the arms of the world, says an English commentator. It was long a picturesque feature of all military movements and had its recognition play not only in parade and on marches, but on the battlefield itself. It is still little more than half a century since Daniel Webster, describing English greatness, declared that her drums never ceased. It was at that time almost, if not literally true. But England's drum-beats are ceasing and have, indeed, almost ceased. There is no use for a drum on a firing line of modern warfare.

Notoriety.

"What's the purpose of that freak bill you've introduced?"
"Nothing simpler," replied the legislator. "You read about the bill in the papers, didn't you?"

"Yes."
"And heard many people discussing it?"
"I did."
"Well, that's the answer."

Insult to Injury.
Cholly—I was walking down the avenue, dear boy, when a common woman allowed her beastly finger to fall on my head. Reggy—How painful! Cholly—It wasn't the pain, dear boy. It was what the dreadful woman said. Reggy—What did she say? Cholly—She said she was glad her finger had landed on a soft place and didn't break.

Auto Plunged Into The Sea.

In Seattle at midnight on Aug. 20, a large touring car containing seven people plunged from a trestle into an arm of the sea at high tide. Two of the girls were rescued by boatmen but the others, Miss Cowan, Miss Paul, Mrs. Colvin, Mrs. Grothe and the chauffeur, Ira Perry, were drowned.

Mrs. Colvin and Miss Cowan were daughters of E. D. Cowan formerly of Montreal.

Doesn't Agree With Peter Talbot.

Edmonton Saturday News.

The Red Deer News expresses its cordial agreement with the stand which the Saturday News has taken on the agricultural college question.

It wants the government to put the college where it will do the most good, irrespective of plum hunters. The breadth of view which it displays does it the greatest credit. Its attitude stands in sharp contrast to that of the twenty or thirty other newspapers whose sole interest in the question arises out of the possibility that they will acquire the rights of their respective communities.

The Farmer Always the Under Dog.

To the Editor of The News—

The Minister of Agriculture has been here.

Most, if not all, who spoke on that occasion seemed to concur in the opinion that the prosperity of this country depended on the farmer, and if Canada is ever to become an empire the farmer must do the necessary work and pay both the necessary and unnecessary bills, since no other class was or would be producing anything where-with bills could be paid.

All this seems very true, yet not one of those men appeared to think, or if he did, he did not suggest that the man who did the work and paid the bills should be encouraged, assisted, and protected in the performance of the task; that he should be relieved from all exactions, impositions and disabilities, whatsoever, and that therefore the parastate classes, now grow and flourish so luxuriantly upon his back should receive treatment essentially drastic.

For instance, the parasitical piratical legions, which exist largely by means of class legislation enacted by themselves in the various legislatures of the land, to which they were sent in most cases by the gullible farmer.

We have grown into the habit of regarding laws of extortion, any form of transferring money or money's worth from the farmer to the parasite, as just and proper if only the parasite passes legislation legalizing the same.

The parasite passes laws whereby he gets possession legally, as he terms it, of money or money's worth to which he has absolutely no title, and takes care to also pass laws under which his victims are punished should they attempt to regain possession of their own.

No class of men can possibly be given privileges which will not be abused; the privileges are secured or rather taken for the express purpose of abusing them, or rather the farmer, who must in every case foot the bills in a country where no other class produces."

For instance, take those legions of parasites who live on fees, in practically every case the parasite names the fees, the man who pays them has nothing to say in the matter, the judges of our courts will calmly tell him so and order him to cash up, no matter how extortionate the charges may be, no matter what the result of the act or advice on which the fees were based, the act or advice may have been clearly and evidently done or given in the interests of the parasite, and directly and intentionally against the interests of the man who pays.

Another instance, when it is admitted that the farmer must do the work, no notice should be needed to prove that he should get the tools where-with the work must be done for what they are really worth, to illustrate, only one tool will be mentioned and will be taken as a type of all.

When a few binders have been injured in a railway accident, the price the railway pays is fixed in a certain way, and the judges of our courts will insist that it shall be fixed in that way; when a farmer has to pay for a binder that self same judge will insist that the price be determined in a totally different way. To the railroad the price varies, \$38 is the highest coming under my notice, to the farmer the price is fixed by the other method, close up to \$200. It would be interesting to hear some of these very learned men trace the devious paths traversed in arriving at such widely divergent results, or to justify the extortion, and yet more interesting would it be to hear that judge, or anyone else, attempt to reconcile a law directed against money lenders, who can only charge 12 per cent, with the lien note, passed for the express purpose of enabling the manufacturer to loan \$40 or \$50 worth of wood and iron at that price to four hundred per cent, to the man who must build the empire, if it is ever built.

Another instance, consider the real estate gamblers and boosters, the men who employ in their avocations what the Minister of Agriculture was pleased to term superlatives, and which another individual termed visions, note results, hideously inflated prices of town and neighborhood property, which these men divide into lots, a rush of men, women and children, whose intellectual capa-

city is just sufficient to enable them to delude in a moment, composed of superlatives and visions, oblivious of cost. Our worthy mayor, just before his election, assured us that it was fodder of that description that was responsible for the town debts, then comes the necessity of keeping up the rush, to do this all sorts of undertakings are mooted and started from holes ten feet under the bottom of the river to capitals and transcontinental railways, ten leagues above. These things are very potent for convincing rubbers or rather suckers that things are certainly going; enormous sums of money are borrowed; the cost of living and doing business is vastly increased. Cast a glance at our own town—four banks, employing 20 odd men; six medical men; six lawyers; mechanics and stores galore. Count most of these men upon the money and do live, and somebody pays."

All this results in enormous and unnecessary liabilities for the poor man, in the creation of which he has no one to blame, yet, which he must pay if they are ever paid, since no other class produces anything by which they can be paid; and backing the gambler and booster, and even in many cases lending the way, comes that legislatively created class, which makes paper valuable by putting a little ink on it, and who are directly responsible for most of the wild-catting of the past, which has been and is a burden on the producing classes, almost impossible for them to carry.

These are the individuals who on every occasion loudly proclaim themselves Empire Builders and insist that the Empire must be built on superlatives and visions. I have often expected to hear of some of them starting an Empire in the middle of the Pacific, a thing easily done when only superlatives and visions are needed for a foundation, and doubtless it would have been done long ere this, had farmers been available to pay the bills and do the work, of course it pays, but a person should not have much trouble in securing protection from punishment if he should doubt their sincerity, at least I thought so once, cogent reasons induced me to change my mind.

Again when the farmer wishes to sell the products of his toil, he must in most cases under existing conditions, take what a combine offers, and as he must pay what other combines assisted by the Government can extort, he has nothing to say in either case.

In order to illustrate the viewpoint of some of these parasitical classes the

following conversation is given in substance one of the high standing in the farming community, that under existing conditions the farmer got a fair share of the results of his toil, in my innocence I remarked that the farmer's share of what he produced would seem to be somewhere about one hundred per cent, and eagerly and anxiously inquired what he considered the share of his or any similar class should be, and by what process of reasoning he arrived at the conclusion that classes of that nature had any share in a thing which, while pretending to assist, they had done their utmost to prevent the farmer producing, no answer was vouchsafed.

Another informed me that farmers, who produced the wealth, had not wealth enough to run an election and hence were most unfit aspirants for the legislatures. I remarked it was strange that men who earned the money did not have it, and that men who did not earn the money did have it, and could run elections in consequence. I further remarked that it would seem that some people must have got something they did not produce or earn, and they could hardly be considered fit and proper persons to represent people who did produce and earn. He assured me that this was a great mistake on my part. Nevertheless, though in fear of conflagration punishment, which experience has taught me is the portion of those who do such things, I still have doubts.

It is strange how easily men can convince themselves that wrong is right if it interests them to do so. The classes though invariably doing their utmost to prevent yet desire the farmers to have plenty of products, not in the interests of the farmers but that a better opportunity will be presented for doing the transference act along their various lines.

Let it be distinctly understood that I do not class as a parasite every man who is not a farmer, many men are necessary work in other lines and doing it honestly.

The farmer instead of being the master is the abject slave, free him and I venture to say that Canada would become an Empire in an hour as any Empire was ever built by peaceful methods.

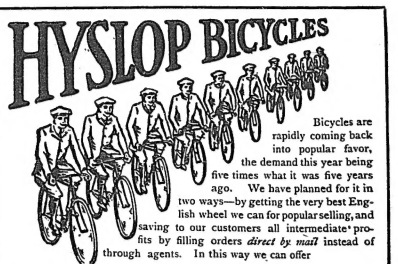
C. C. GRANT, M.D.
Red Deer.



FOLEY'S PREMIER SODAS

Is it not sure that Soda Eleusina made and packed and shipped as Foley's are, will be the most satisfying for you to use?
The materials used ensure purest form. Soda Eleusina is not artificially flavored, fresh as from the factory. No factory in Canada is as new and complete in equipment as the factory where Foley's Sodas are made. Every modern device for the making of biscuits has been installed.
Every Foley Soda IS ALL GOOD FOOD. Nothing is put into it that is not nourishing, and healthful, and easily digested.
The richness of flavor, the FRESHNESS of Foley's Soda are not equalled. When you buy Foley's, note the air-proof, dust-proof and moisture-proof construction of the box. Then remember also that these biscuits were made the day they were shipped—and you will realize why Foley's Sodas have sweeter flavor and crisp freshness than other sodas.

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Bicycles are rapidly coming back into popular favor, the demand this year being five times what it was five years ago. We have planned for it two ways—by getting the very best English wheel we can for popular selling, and saving to our customers all intermediate profits by filling orders direct by mail instead of through agents. In this way we can offer

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High-Class Automobiles and Bicycles
TORONTO, ONT.

JANE CABLE

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEN.
Author of "Beverly of Graustark."
Etc.

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(Continued.)



CHAPTER VI.

It first it was hard for James Bausmer to believe that the girl was young. He had not been mistaken. Droom's description of the lady certainly did not correspond to what his memory told him. He had, however, assured him that the girl in the mansion near the lake were the people he had known in New York. Bausmer took no notice of his confidence, not even Droom. Once convinced that the erstwhile dream was now the rich and powerful magnate, he set to work upon the machinery which was to extract personal gain from the secret in his possession. He soon found that the girl was a young woman of considerable standing in society, but there was no way for him to ascertain whether James Cable had told the truth to her husband in those dreary far west days.

Bausmer was rich enough, but avarice had become a habit. The flight from New York had deprived him of but little in worldly goods. His little goten gains came with him, and investments were just as easy and just as safe in Chicago as in New York. Now he saw a chance to bring a handsome sum from the rich woman whose only possession had been love when he first knew her. If the secret of Jane's affair still remained locked up in her heart the effort would be an easy one. He learned enough of Jane Cable, however, to know that if he shared the secret the plan would be profligate and dangerous.

It was this uncertainty that kept him from calling at the Cable home; likewise from writing a note which might prove a most disastrous folly. The circumstance that he was the only friend, and he was accustomed to the whims of both. He read of the dinners and entertainments given by the Cables and smiled grimly. Time had worked wonders for that. Scandal, he knew, could undo all that scandal and pride had wrought. He could well afford to wait.

However, he did not have long to wait for his opportunity came one night in Hooley's theater. Graydon and he occupied seats in the orchestra near the stage and not far from the lower right hand boxes. It was during the busy Christmas holidays, but the "star" was of sufficient consequence to pack the house. The audience was no end of a fashionable one. Time and again some strange influence drew his gaze to the girl in the lower boxes. The face of the woman nearest to him was not visible, but the two girls who sat forward turned occasionally to look over the audience, and he saw that they were pretty, and exceptionally so. One of the men was gray haired and stout featured; the others were quite too insignificant to be of interest to him. The woman whose lack he could see did not look out over the audience. Her indifference was so marked that it seemed deliberate.

At last he felt that her eyes were upon him. He turned quickly. True enough, for with lips slightly parted, her whole attitude suggestive of intense restraint, Mrs. Cable was staring helplessly into the eyes of the man who could destroy her with a word. The one thing that flashed through Bausmer's brain was the realization that she was far more than a girl. He had expected her to be. There was a truly aristocratic loveliness in the rather quaint face, and she understood his "manner." Mysteriously improved her vastly, he confessed. "What strange excitement," he had been told, "that you are forgetting me." He seldom taking his eyes from the back which again had been turned to him. Calculating, he reached the conclusion that she was not more than forty years of age. More than once he made remarks to his son, only to surprise that young man glancing surreptitiously at the face of the more beautiful of the two girls. Even in this early stage James Bausmer began to glow over the beauty of this new found old acquaintance.

In the lobby of the theater as they were leaving he deliberately doffed his hat and extended a pleasant hand to the wife of David Cable. She turned deeply pink and there was a startled, piteous look in her eyes. The man who could destroy her with a word. There was nothing for her to do but introduce him to her husband. Two minutes later Graydon Bausmer and Jane Cable, strangers until then, were asking each other how they liked the play, and fate was at work.

A few weeks after this scene at the theater young Mr. Bausmer dashed across the hall from the elevator and entered his father's office just as Elias Droom was closing up.

"Where's the governor, Mr. Droom?" he asked, deliberately brushing past the old clerk in the outer office.

"Left some time ago," replied Droom somewhat ungraciously, his blue eyes staring past the young man with a steely stare that suggested reproach because he was out of the direct line of vision. "It is nearly 6 o'clock. He's never here after 5."

"I know that," I asked you if you knew of his whereabouts. Do you—or not?" The self-confident, athletic youth did not stand in physical awe of the clerk.

"No," was the simple and sufficient answer.

"Well, then, I'm off," said Graydon a trifle less amiably.

Droom's overcoat was on and buttoned up to his chin. His long feet were encased in rubbers of enormous size and uncertain age. There must have been no blood in the veins of this old man, for the weather was far from cold, and the streets were surprisingly dry for January.

"I am closing the office for the day," said Droom. For no apparent reason a smile spread over the lower part of his face, and his eyes, held as they were, turned his eyes away.

"I thought I'd stop in and pick up the governor for a ride home in my motor," said he, tuning to the door.

"You're one of the first out here, I suppose," came from the thin lips of the old clerk in the outer office.

Graydon laughed.

"Possibly. The company carries a sleeker a ride, half a dime. Going down to the garage, taking the elevator and was waiting in front of the grating."

A look containing a curious combination of affectionate reproach and a certain scintillating gratification at being made the object of the boy's condescending gallantry crossed Droom's countenance. He looked, however, answering his question he slowly and carefully closed the door, tried it vigorously and then turned to the shaft.

With Droom words were unnecessary when actions could speak for themselves.

"Still living over in Wells street, Mr. Graydon?" asked the old clerk, by at home with the man who had feared and despised by stages from childhood up.

"Yes, I live in Wells street. I have been there since I was a child. I have never had a better home than the one in Wells street, coming and going."

Past thirty years of age, Droom's hair still was black and shiny, his teeth were as yellow and jagged as his eyes were as blue and ugly as ever. He had not aged with James Bausmer. In truth, he looked but little older than the young man with long strides toward the Wells street bridge.

His brain had laid aside everything that had occupied his attention during his long years of exile. He was now to the project that hastened his steps homeward. His supper that night was a small one, but it was a good one. He had made it to work on his new device. Droom grinned and chuckled to himself all alone up the stairs in his apartment.

"Invention" by which the honest citizen could successfully put to rout the "holdup" man that has made Chicago famous.

Elias Droom's inventive genius unfailingly led him toward devices that could hold up the wretched, hard working holdup man was unique, if not entirely practical. He was constructing the models for two little boxes, made of rubber and lined with a material that would resist the effects of an acid, no matter how powerful.

The end of each box which was capable of holding at least an ounce of liquid, there was a little syringe attachment, also proof against acids.

"By George," he muttered to himself, "I didn't think it was in him."

Droom had rooms over a millinery shop in Wells street. There was a bedroom at the back and a "living room" in front, overlooking the street. The furniture was of the old-fashioned type of the bedroom there is but little to say, except that it contained a bed, a washstand, a mirror, two straight backed chairs and a clothespress.

Droom went out for his bath—every Saturday night. The "living room," however, was queer in more ways than one. In one corner on a chest of drawers stood his oil stove, while in the opposite corner a big sheet iron heater made itself conspicuous. Firewood was piled up against the wall.

Young Bausmer hurried to their apartments on the north side. He found his father dressed and ready to go out to dinner.

"What's he doing everything today?" asked James Bausmer from his easy chair in the library. Graydon threw his hat and gloves on a table and looked at his son with a questioning look in his eyes and—there ended the first lesson. Experience alone could do the rest.

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Graydon's devotion to Jane did not go unnoticed. This young man should have assured Mrs. Cable that James Bausmer had kept his secret zealously. There was nothing to indicate that the most conventional character of the founding.

It was not until some weeks after the chance meeting in Hooley's theater that James Cable came into contact with James Bausmer's designs. She had met him at two or three formal affairs, but their conversations had been of the most conventional character.

On the other hand, her husband had lunched and dined at the club with the lawyer. At first she dreaded the outcome of these meetings, but as Cable's attitude toward her remained unchanged she began to realize that, whatever his purpose, was loyal.

They met at last quite informally at Mrs. Cable's dinner, a small and comfortable affair. When the guests entered the drawing room after the cigars Mrs. Cable, with not a little trepidation, motioned to Mr. Bausmer to take up his chair beside her.

"I have been looking forward with pleasure to this opportunity, Mr. Bausmer," she said in a courteously self-deprecating way. "It has been so long in coming."

"Better late than never," he returned, with a marked emphasis. "The significance of his words was quickly nullified by the smile with which she was almost instantly faced. "Just as you are," he said, "I have been looking forward with pleasure to this opportunity, Mr. Bausmer," she said in a courteously self-deprecating way. "It has been so long in coming."

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Graydon's devotion to Jane did not go unnoticed. This young man should have assured Mrs. Cable that James Bausmer had kept his secret zealously. There was nothing to indicate that the most conventional character of the founding.

It was not until some weeks after the chance meeting in Hooley's theater that James Cable came into contact with James Bausmer's designs. She had met him at two or three formal affairs, but their conversations had been of the most conventional character.

On the other hand, her husband had lunched and dined at the club with the lawyer. At first she dreaded the outcome of these meetings, but as Cable's attitude toward her remained unchanged she began to realize that, whatever his purpose, was loyal.

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When Johnny goes marching back to School.

—there'll be a lot of things you'll have to get in a hurry and you'll have to get them right or he may go marching back again.

School needs are well looked after in our store and every item may be absolutely depended upon.

Whatever is wanted we have.

If any text books are changed in any grade in any school we are first to know it and you will not get anything here that your scholars can't use.

Let Johnny come marching down 'here with his wants list. He will be treated right.

GRIEVE & CO.,
DRUGGISTS and STATIONERS. PHONE 49.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

Rev. Goodfield returned from his visit to Ontario points last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wright spent Sunday at Sylvan Lake.

Miss Michener will re-open her music class on Monday next, Aug. 30th, in room 6 of Loy's Block.

Mrs. Ed. Vokes and family returned from visiting friends in Hamilton, Ont., and other points, Saturday last.

Rev. C. W. G. Moore returned from his visit to the coast Saturday evening and took his regular services Sunday.

Miss Kingston, matron of the Memorial Hospital, left for an extended visit to Toronto, Buffalo, Rochester and other parts Monday evening.

Miss Edna Miller, of Calgary, was engaged by the Board of Education to take the place of Miss Klippert, resigned. Miss Miller has a first class certificate and has been teaching at Crossfield.

Rural Dean Greaves will hold service (Church of England) at the house of Mr. Clyde McKenzie at McKenzie's Crossing, Red Deer river, on the first Sunday in Sept. (Sept. 5th) at 3 p. m. All are cordially invited.

The Edmonton Caledonians in a close game of football Saturday night last defeated the Lloydminster team 1-0, and thus won the championship of northern Alberta and they will go up against Calgary for the championship of Alberta.

Next Sunday will be "Rally Sunday" in the Presbyterian Sabbath School. Parents are kindly asked to see that all the children are present, and to assist them with their lessons, especially the Golden Text.

Secretary M. A. Munro, of the Board of Education, received word last week that Miss Stephenson, one of the teaching staff, was down with typhoid fever at the coast and she would not be able to take charge of her room for at least a month.

Hospital donations this week are: Mrs. Mann, cabbages; Mrs. Beekford, vegetables; Miss Manzi, flowers; Miss Jamieson, flowers; English Church, flowers; Woodvale Farm, potatoes; Norman Stewart, fruit and tomatoes; A. W. G. Allen, green corn; E. R. Hill, green corn; Frank Mott, three bed pans; Arthur and Fred Carswell, ducks.

Owing to increase of work at Red Deer two additions have been made to the C.P.R. staff at this point. Miss Robinson, of Calgary, takes charge of the commercial work in the telegraph office, thus allowing Mr. Rick to devote his whole time to railway work, and A. L. Millington takes the duties of night yardmaster.

J. J. Dale has made a great improvement in the illness store and has a barber shop now equal to first class city premises. He has installed two bath rooms in the basement where hot or cold baths can be secured at any time and two new pool tables have been installed in the large room at the back where a friendly game of pool can be enjoyed. Altogether Mr. Dale is to be congratulated on his up-to-date premises.

Never any Guess Work

Fitting glasses with me is no matter of guess work. It is a mathematical proposition that is carefully worked out and the glasses are exactly fitted. I am not underestimating the difficulties of doing work in this way, and they are many, but I am equipped to do it in the most scientific manner both by the possession of up-to-date instruments and the requisite knowledge and experience.

Put your case in my hands and be sure of the outcome.
H. H. GAETZ, Optician.
The Gaetz-Cornett Drug & Book Co., Ltd.

SUNLIGHT SOAP



Sunlight Soap cannot spoil your clothes. There are no injurious chemicals in Sunlight Soap to bite holes in even the most delicate fabric. \$5,000 are offered to anyone finding adulteration in Sunlight Soap.

Harry Balfie, well known in football circles here, left town on Sunday to work on a position he has secured east of Calgary.

Mrs. Randolph Ross Mackellar, of Glencoe, Ont., and Miss Mackellar, of Buffalo, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Randall.

L. P. Stranahan, of Calgary, Superintendent of the Crown Lumber Co., was in town looking after the interests of his firm last week.

Miss McKinnon has closed the dressmaking department at W.E. Lord's and will enjoy a holiday till Sept. 1st, when the department will re-open.

Mrs. Slade and Miss Slade have returned from Banff, where they have been spending their holidays. Miss Slade returned to Wetaskinaw Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Carswell, Misses Blanche and Ethel and Master Fred Carswell, of Oshawa, Ont., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carswell for a few days.

Henry Jamieson has returned from the east where he was called owing to the illness of his brother. His brother may last some time but will never recover from the stroke which he received.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Moore arrived on Thursday. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McGregor, and Messrs. R. D. Hayne, Fred A. Macklin and S. Davidson Parker, all of Montreal. The latter gentlemen are railway surveyors.

The Misses Cartwright and Mr. E. Cartwright, of Calgary, who have been holidaying at Sylvan Lake for three weeks, left for home on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Glass and family, who have also been out at the Lake, went down on Thursday.

S. McKee says all the preliminaries for the building of the Methodist Church are about completed and the brick work has commenced. Next week work will be in full swing and there will be no cessation until the work is completed.

Mr. J. A. Russell, Colonial Lecturer, Colonization and Real Estate Agent, of London, England, will be again in Red Deer on Friday and Saturday next, 27 and 28th inst. and may be interviewed at Mrs. Butler's Boarding House. Properties and business for sale listed for exploitation in the United Kingdom.

We have had it comfortably warm in Red Deer, but down east it has been a scorcher, and over the other side of the line a Missouri paper says that livery men have had to stand their horses in water an hour each day to keep their shoes from coming off, and wagons are going round with their tongues out. The catfish kick up such a dust in the bed of the Gasconade River that it has to be sprinkled before you can go fishing. A spark from an engine set a big railroad pond on fire and burned up a wagon load of bullfrogs. The ground is so hard and dry that the Crawfish holes in the low places are being pulled up and shipped off for gas pipes.

Lifebuoy Soap is delightfully refreshing for bath and toilet in hot weather. For washing underclothing it is unequalled. Cleanses and purifies.

Rosedale District.

The Rev. C. Greaves will hold the annual Harvest Thanksgiving service at Rosedale school house on Sunday, Sept. 19th at four o'clock. All are cordially invited.

FIG PILLS are a splendid tonic. cure the most obstinate cases of constipation. will positively cure you. create health and beauty. cure where all others fail.

25c. a box, or five boxes for \$1.00

Impressions of the Great North West.

Leaving Toronto by the C. P. P., we reached Owen Sound after an uneventful journey through splendid Ontario farms. In Ontario the hay is finished and the barley mostly all cut. Much of the oats have been also harvested and some of the wheat cut, although not all. Reaching Owen Sound we took the beautiful C. P. P. steamer Kewatin which had 231 passengers for Fort William. The sail up through Georgian Bay and the Upper Lakes was a most beautiful sight. Nothing could be better and more enjoyable than the lovely fresh air and warm sunlight. No storms arose to make trouble, the weather being simply perfect, and the officers of the boat made of kindness and attention to the wants of passengers. We met many boats on their downward journey loaded with ore, grain, coal, lumber, etc., which made things interesting. The locks at the Sault were of interest; also the large smelters. Fort William is an active crude looking spot at present, but will improve. Everyone was looking for the strikers, but everything was quiet. The trip from Fort William to Winnipeg was not enjoyable, as far as sight seeing is concerned, there being nothing to see but rocks, scrub, etc., until you reach Kenora. Winnipeg is a great city and bound to grow and flourish a wonder, or we are no judges. Wide streets, large magnificent buildings. Many warehouses of great capacity, splendid streets laid out in all directions by competent engineers, with a limit as to the value of houses to be built.

Add to this business men, second to none we have ever met men full of energy, well trained in their several businesses, and possessing courage and capacity, added to great industry. We pass on to our trip from Winnipeg to Calgary and Edmonton. Who can describe the beautiful grain, mile after mile, as far as the eye can see, compare with this—the immense fields of the Creator of us all to humanity.

The cross north of Calgary are not so far advanced as those further east, there being considerable farther done up north.

To our thinking we have a magnificent crop, a bountiful harvest, and everything points to good times and prosperity.

H. T. G.

Money to loan on real estate at 3 per cent. J. L. CRAWFORD, Post Office Block.

Girl Wanted. Apply to MRS. NEVILLE.

Lost Brother. John Kemila, who resides in the Medicine Valley, Gilby P.O., desires to hear from his brother, Almer, who was last heard from at Trevellick last fall. Any one giving this information under seal to J. H. Keenan, Gilby, Alta., who is anxious about his brother.

Filly Lost. From Norman Michener's ranch, Clearview, a three year old sorrel filly, white face, two white legs, about 1250 lbs, branded J inverted 8 on left shoulder. \$500 will be paid to anyone leaving same at the Willson Bros. ranch with Mr. Brown.

J. W. SHEA.
Aug. 20, 13.

THE SASKATCHEWAN LAND AND HOMESTEAD CO. LIMITED.

Anyone having business with this Company, or desiring to cut hay on their land, is requested to call at the Alberta Hotel, Red Deer.

J. E. CUNNINGHAM, Managing Director.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA TO WIT: By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of Alberta, J. D. W., at the instance of Joe H. Roscoe et al, Plaintiff, and August Mitzner, Defendant, and to me directed against the Land of August Mitzner, I have seized and taken into Execution the following Lands, namely: N.E. 1 Sec. 10, Tp. 20, R. 2, W. of 5th M., Alta., which I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 18th day of November at the Sheriff's Office, Red Deer, at the hour of one o'clock p.m.

C. P. MELLOR, Deputy Sheriff.
Red Deer J.D.W.
Sheriff's Office,
18th Aug. 1900.

To Farmers and Others.

Get your Apples next week for eating during harvesting operations at

HUSKINS'

THE FRUIT MAN.

3 Varieties, at \$2.35 per Box of 40 lbs.

Nothing to beat them.

50 Boxes of

Peaches at \$1.75

SUNBURN. BLISTERS. SORE FEET.

Everybody now admits. Zam-Buk best for these. Let it give YOU ease and comfort.

Zam-Buk

THE EMPRESS

SHOE

SETS THE FASHION FOR WOMEN



\$4.00

Your first step to absolute satisfaction is when you buy a pair of Empress Shoes. Every step taken is a step of comfort for either the school-girl, the mother or grandmother, and in addition to comfort you will be wearing the make of shoe which sets the fashion for Canada.

Our Box Calf Walking Shoe at \$3.50 is a good one, and a splendid wearer and fitter. Come in and see it.

W.T.COOTE

"The Shoe Store of Quality."

Second Hand Binders

Three second hand 6ft. binders for sale. In thorough repair and will like new. Will sell them cheap. Apply to STEWART BROS., Lumber & Implement Dealers, Penhold, Aug. 25th/00.

Lost—Reward.

On Sunday night, Aug. 22nd, between W. Pearson's farm and Mrs. Howarth's, east of Red Deer, a lady's rub band for sale. Return to Arlington Hotel for reward.

EVERY VITAL TABLET IS FULL OF LIFE

They contain all the elements of life and energy. If you feel weak and dispirited, your blood is out of order and you need just the tonic that VITAL will supply.

THEY WILL CURE YOU!

This is no idle assertion. We GUARANTEE them to do this or your money will be refunded. All we ask for them is a fair trial. Take one box and you will get more.

WHAT VITAL WILL DO

Most bodily ailments come from a poor condition of the blood. Vital acts directly on the blood, enriching and purifying it, and it will positively cure all ailments which are directly or indirectly due to the condition of the blood: Rheumatism positively cured by VITAL.

For sale, 50c. a box, or 6 for \$2.50.

FARMERS, READ THIS, IT WILL PAY YOU.

In order that you may harvest your crop safely, it's necessary that you have your own Binder. We are prepared to bring about this happy result. You cannot afford to take chances on frost or snowstorms when you have the best crop you have ever grown. Two or three days' delay in cutting might cost you the price of your whole Binder. We have a proposition to make you. It will pay you. Besides, you will get one of the Best Binders manufactured. Your choice of either Deering or McCormick—both fully warranted to cut and elevate the heaviest crop grown—our own as well as the Company's guarantee.

You have yet to hear that we have not lived up to the letter in anything we advertise or promise, so call at once, and we will promise that you won't be disappointed. Do not lose the best crop grown for the sake of investigating our proposition.

LATIMER & BOTTERILL, Headquarters for Repairs.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Friday & Saturday Specials.

MEN'S SOFT NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, Regular \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75, On sale at only \$1.00 each.

MEN'S FEDORA HATS, the celebrated "Barrington" make. Regular 2.50, On sale at \$1.90 each.

FANCY COLORED MUSLINS, worth 20c. and 25c., On Sale at 12½c.

WOMEN'S LACE HOSE, Regular 35c. and 40c., For 25c. Pair.

WOMEN'S SILK LACE GLOVES, Regular 50c. for 35c.

HILL, MURPHY & CO.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS - RED DEER.

Agents for Carhartt's Overalls, Campbell's Clothing and Barrington Hats